B. B. CONNOR & BRO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. & COLLEGE STREET.

New Mirch just received and for sale

200 Bbls. Zais, fur sale by CONNOR & BRO.

O be not SALT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. O Colla ROPE, for mate by CONNOR & BRO.

O bbis. Comi Oil, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. D sair boin. Chai Off., for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

150 dozen BROOMS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

50 hoxes BOAP, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 boxes STARGH, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

12 cheefs TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 12 half cheats TEA, for sale by . CONNOR & BRO.

12 cadies TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

20 casks SODA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 100 gross MATCHES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 25 Soxes COFFEE, for sale by CONNOR & CO. 14 bbls. VINEGAR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 kits HALMON, for sale by CONNOB & BRO-24 kits MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 5 kits HERRING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

2 kits SHAD, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 19 bbls. TROUT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 bbls. MACKERETI, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 4 bbis. CIDER, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 16 boxes dried HERING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes bried Scaled, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

80 kegs NAILS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

50 bbis Crushed Sugar, for sale by DONNOR & BRO. 125 bags MEAL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 500 bble FLOUR, for sale by OUNNOR & BRO.

20 casks HAMS, for eals by CONNO A BRO. ON coaks SIBES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 20() while time POTATOES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO. 20 boxes fresh Garden SEED, for sale by ... ONNOR & BRO.

8 bbls Onlon SETS, for sale by GONNOR & BRO. OONNOR & BRO.

10 therees Canvagued HAMS, with a large lot of all sur old stand, No. 5 College street.

ap 8

B. B. GONNOR & BRO.

Charles H. Green, AGENT FOR THE

.. AGAINST THE

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

fice, No. 38, Cherry Street, PRO-IL (UP STAIRS.)

overnment Claims. ANDREW McCLAIN TIL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO THE

OFFICE ON UNION STREET, York's Hook Store, Nashvalle, Tashraner

REFFERENCES; arcison, A. J. Duncan. Wilson resemble Hon. Jordan Stokes,
Nath Senate-liv, F. H. Gordan, J. W. Bowen,
De Kall Scours-Col. W. R. Stokes,
Warren county - Robert Cain, George J. Stublefield
Valte county - William Bosson,
Subjected county - Edward L. Jorden, William
B.

Abuer Steel,
Balm Peyton, Themas Trimble,
David Shepterd,
Hon, T. A. R. Nelson, Hon. Robert
sep16-tf

partermasters' Certificates PURCLUSED BY COLO

S. H. GREEN No. 38 Cherry Bt. (Up States.)

N & P 5. Deade VING BAL

DIRECTORY.

CITY COVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor. WILLIAM SHANE, Recorder. JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marchal. Deputy Marshols W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, and James A. Steele.

Clarks of the Market - John Chumbley, ex-officio, first acob French, second; and Thos. McCarty, third. Tan Amemor-William Driver, Resense Collector-A. B. Sharkland. Water Tax Collector-E. B. Garrett Treasurer-R. Henry.

Wharf Mester-Thomas Leake. Bup rintendent of the Workhouse-J. Q. Dodd. Superintendent of the Water Works-Wm. Stowart. Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Sonbury. Sector of the Cemetery-T. H. McBride. Street Overseer-J. L. Stewart. City Attorney-M. F. Mulloy.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldersen-M. M. Brien, President; John harper, Jos. J. Bobb, Ed. Mulloy, H. G. Scovel, W. S. Reatham, M. G. L. Claiborne, and J. C. Smith. Common Conneil-Andrew Anderson, President; Jan. Torner, William Soberts, G. M. South rate. Abraham Myers, Alex. McDaniel, L. B. Hongh, Charles Sayers, J. B. Soowies, W. A. McClelland, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Thes. Crendy, Wm. Haily and Wm. Sanborn.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Finance-Knowles, Scovel and Brien. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Claiborne. Streets - Huff, Turner, Myers, Nulloy, Cheatham, Earbrough, cready and Haily.

Wharf-Turner, Carper and McClelland. Schools-Cheatham, Mulloy and Knowles. Fire Department-Myers, Stewart and McClelland Gas-Driver, Cready and Myers. Constery-Smith, Sanborn and Stewart. Market House-Yarbrough, Roberts and Carper. Blaves-Mutloy, McDaniel and Stewart. Police-Cheatham, Brien and Sayers, Springs—Cready, Chalborne and Myers. Workhouse—Sayers, Robb and McDaniel.

Improvements and Expenditures-McClelland, Brien Public Property-Robb, Stewart and Driver. Peat House-Carper, Southgate and Halley.

The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Conneil the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Captain-John Baugh. First Lieutenant-Andrew Joyce. Second Lieutenant-John H. Davis.

Policemen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Da vis, Joel Phillips, Wm. Bakur, John Cottrell, William Mayo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, David Yates, Chas. Hu-litt and W. Danley.

The Police Court is opened every morning at time o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherif—Iames M. Hinton. Deputies—Thomas Hob-Register-Phineas Garrett. Trustes-W. Jasper Taylor. Coroner-N H. Belcher.

Ranger-John Corbitt. Revenue Collector-W. D. Robertson. Railroad Tax Collector-J. G. Briley, Constables for the Nashville District-John D. Gower and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge-Hon, James Whitworth. Clerk-P. Lindsley Nichol.

The Judge's Court meets the first Monday i each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Mon-day in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Clerk-David C. Love.

53 The Court meets the first Monday in March

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge-Hon. William K. Turner Clerk-Charles E. Diggons. ar The Court meets the first Monday in April Au-

CHANCERY COURT. Chancellor-Hon. Samuel D. Frierson Clerk and Master-J. E. Gleaves. The Court meets the first Monday in May and

MILITARY.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

Department—Headquarters on High street. Maj. on Hosecraus, commanding. Chi-f Quarter master - Headquarters on High street, ear Colar. Licut. Col. Jun. W. Taylor, Chief Commissive-Headquarters on Summer street, tear Broad, Lieut, Col. S. Simmons. Provost Murshal General - Headquarters on High treet. Copt. W. M. Wilco. Medical Director—Headquarters corner High and Church streets, Surgeon E. Murray.

POST HEAPQUARTERS.

Post - Gendquarters on College street, between Union and Church streets, (Dr. Waters' reddence.) Gen. B. B. Mitchell, communing. Assessed Charlest arter - Disbursing and Inspecting Office, on Cherry street, between Church and Broud, Capt. J. G. Chandler. testioni Quartermoter In Sharge of Transports, it of on Churry street, but order Union and Church. Copt. S. D. Bingham.

d select Courter 2 seer - In Change of Clothing, Camping to Thingson, No. 17 Market street. Capit polition as I Contaminates States on Charry or Court Phones Libert Chas H. Irron. conductory, No. 57 Market street. Lieut. Win.

PROSPECTUS

NASHVILLE UNION.

The Namerican Union was commenced a few weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Bebei Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to secode. It holds as friends all who support, and as fore all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but Purpose and Varioualist.

With rebels and traite. has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Strange Law of the Laws may thing in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithstanding. THE NAMEVILLE UNION was commenced a few weeks

standing.

It contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our libertles and institutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring e Union must perish, no matter by what masse it be

ed.

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the robel despotism at Richmond by a perdious Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful carse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel office holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mouratug, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and svarielous men who have plotted our ruis for their own aggrandizement be fastened to the piliory of shame, no matter how high their "sites in society. Let it be shown how the seffstyled defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading maranding bands of free-booters and moss-troopers over our State, kid-"Southern Rights" are now leading maranding bands of free-booters and moss-troopers over our State, kid-napping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking into houses, burning railroad bridges and cars, and murdering unarmed cluzens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern conspirators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere aid us in the dimenination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds,

Tri-weekly, single copy, clubs of ten, each,

All communications on business with the Office will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION, and all communications to the Editor will be addressto S. C. MERCER

Editors of logal newspapers will do us a great kind ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance The current transactions in Tennessee for months to some will be highly interesting to all lovers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

EATES OF ADVERTISING.

(THE LINES OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUAFE) 1 Square, 1 day, \$1 00-each additional insertion 1 1 day, \$1 00—each ad 1 week, \$ 00—each ad 2 " 4 50 ". 1 month, 6 00 " 2 " 9 00 " 3 " 12 00 " 6 " 18 00 " 12 " 25 00 "

To ADVERTISERS in DETAIL

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side, 20 per cent, additional; special position outside, 10 per cent.
Advertisements inserted in the Local Column charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

nges may be made periodically when agreed but every such change will involve extra ex-to be paid for by the agreetiser. 400 Advertisers exceeding the space contracted for be charged for the excess.

Marriage and Funeral Notices, When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the unual advertising rates.

Announcements of Candidates. FOR STATE OFFICERS. \$10.00
" COUNTY " 5 00
" CHEY " 3 00

Gash required in advance for all advertisements, union by special agreement.

We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the apove rates, to which we blue ourselves strictly to

WM CAMEBON, for the Union. JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputch Nassymas, Tenn., July 12, 1002.

L 0, 0, F. JOHN F. Hinz, Grand Scoretary, should be as assed

Tenacese Lodge, No. 1—Monta every Tuesday Even-ing, at their Hall, on the cowner of Union and Sum-maratreets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Leanour, N.G.; J. E. Milla, V.S.; J. L. Wenkiey, Secretary; L. E. Spain, Treasurer.

Trabus Lodge, No. 10—Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are: H. A. Campboll, N. G., Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Becretary; B. F. Brown, Trassurer.

Smiley Lodge, No. 90 - Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday evening. The officers are: O. C. Covert, N.G.: Frank Barman, V.G.: James Wyatt, Scoretary; W. M. Mallory, Traduces derors hodge, No. 105, (iterman). Meets of the Hall corons of Union and Summer stigate, avery Phursday Evening. The officersone. Cos as Rich, N.G.; P. Friedina, V.G. — illiteracts, Secretary, Goo, Swiferie, Tenamene.

Ridgely Encomposed, Mc 1 - 10 marily above Hales that and third Westernitys of the mouth the officers are J. S. Mills C.F. Y. It is briefly H.F. S. Y. Fuller, F.W. Peter Harry Jr., J.W. John F. Hele, Scribe ; B. R. Cutter, Freedman.

Office Branch Econologuest, Mar &s World rate its

Assumed Countermarker - For the Assignment of The Daylers of Relation West the armost and Receiving and Insuling Hospithi Stores.

Friday afternorm of each mount, at 2 o'clock

Aashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Denderick Streets.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1862.

sums up the resources of our country :

The Government is less costly than less sacredly fulfilled. that of most other great Powers. The But, while resources are thus ample, it expenditures of the current fiscal year, is not the less the dictate of produce excluding those of the War and Navy and of good faith to a generous people for the current year, had the war ended the firmest credit. To retrench superbefore last midsummer as was anticipa- fluity; to economise expenditure; to adon the public debt is for the current responsibility into every department of whole expenditures of the Government cess in administration. for the current year, on the supposition of peace, would, therefore, not exceed | High Prices and Legislative Prohibi-\$105,371,843. This aggregate must be increased hereafter by the addition of interest on the loans of the current and futre years and by pensions, the precise Estimate the former at fifty, and the and a very impossible thing. It is atlatter at ten millions a year, and the to- tempting to regulate the prices of market-

fall short of \$230,000,000.

hundred and lifty millions a year.

more than a million of square miles, the vastly increased by the remedy. And whole of which, with comparatively in- such in the very nature of things will significant exceptions, is the property of infallibly be the result of such arbitrary the nation. It is rich not only in gold, and foolish leg attou. but in silver, copper, iror, lead, and many The reason of this is obvious upon a considerable revenue may doubtless be

of the feries will is a mine which only later will go hear it, and the waita to: the contact of labor to yield its have to without it. On down treasure a said every sere is open to that called to ten or the att occurs fruit at contact by the homestead act, not another yard will can t American homes, in order to avail theme duce better to target offer selves of the great advantages tendered pound, and we will say the to their appentance by American law, Iosa bread it of the same Every weiging man who comes betters short, put di an illi-i the co. of the nation as well as put down a put down war of a via suder Gen. McCown his own. He adds in many ways, speculators, of the constituence of the Keeperich she Keeperich and Company of the constituence of the constitu

estimate the contribution which immigration, properly encouraged by legislation and administration, will make to revenue; but, directly and indirectly, it cannot be reckoned as less than that which may be expected from the metal-

lie products of the gold bearing region. With such resources at the disposal of the Republic no one need be alarmed lest the United States may become unable to pay the interest on its debt, or to The Secretary of the Treasury, in the course of his current annual Report, thus pangs of a new birth to nobler and high-No country posses the true elements of er life. Twice already she has paid off a higher credit-no country in ordinary a national debt contracted for the detimes can maintain a higher standard of fence of her rights; the obligations of currency and payment than the United that which she now incurs for the preservation of her existence will be not follow its achievement of independence:"

Departments, can hardly equal those of that the greatest pains should be taken last year, which amounted to \$24,511 .- to reduce the public burdens to the lowest 476. Estimating those of these depart- point compatible with justice to honest ments at double the expenditures of the public creditors. Prodigality may exlast year before the rebellion, they would haust the ample resources and impair ted at the date of the last report, amount just accurately measures to objects; to to the sum of \$55,845,834. The interest infuse resolute vigor and a just sense of year estimated at \$25,041,532, and will public activity, are not less important to not probaly go over that sum. The credit and revenue than to general suc-

tions. From the Lynchburg Republican

We observe that the South Carolina amount of which cannot be foreseen. Legislature is attempting a very absurd tal annual expenditures in peace will able commodities by legislative enact-reach, omitting fractions, to \$165,00,000. ments. Since the war commenced we The expenditures of Great Britain during the year ending March 31, 1862, all such legislation, both on the part of were \$364,436,682; those of France for the States and the Confederate authori-1862, according to French official esti- ties, and we have yet to see a single inmates, will reach \$421,823,900, and the stance in which the evil which it was annual expenses of Russia (according to sought to cure was not greatly intensified. the best accessible information) do not Some time last year the Governor of Georgia authorized the seizure of all the To meet our annual expenditures, and salt in the hands of speculators, and to assure beyond contingency the punc- prohibited its transportation from the tual discharge of the interest of the public debt, and the creation of a sinking dorsed the act, because we thought, fund for its reduction, Congress has provided a revenue from its customs even service to the people, but it was just the revenue from its customs even service to the people, but it was just the ting to detest more and more every year.

now reaching nearly seventy millions a reverse; the trade in salt was broken up What follows, if this same South, inflated year, and a revenue from internal duties in Georgia, the article became higher and which will not probably fall short of one scarcer, and the people were the sufferers. The Provost Marshal of Richmond Without reckoning any other resources attempted to fix the price of such articles than those already provided, the revenue as butter, eggs, poultry, beef, &c., in that therefore will annually exceed the ex- market, and the consequence was that penditures by fifty millions, which sum the hucksters refused to supply the marmay be used for the reduction of the ket at those prices, the people became the public debt. If, then, the war shall be sufferers, and the Provost Marshal had to continued, contrary to hope and expec- annul his arbitrary ordinance. For a tation, to midsummer of 1864, and the long time the Confederate authorities atpublic debt shall reach the utmost limit tempted to fix the price of wheat, flour, now anticipated of seventeen hundred sugar, provender, etc., purchased for the and fifty millions of dollars, the excess use of the government. The people of revenue will reduce that debt, during would not sell at those prices, speculathe first year of peace, more than three tion ceased, and the government had to resort to impressment for supplies. They But the American Republic possesses soon found that this was not only a sysimmense resources which have not yet tem of public plunder on the part of the been called into contribution. The gold government, but that it failed to furnish bearing region of the United States them the necessary supplies. The result stretches through near eighteen degrees was that the absurdity of making and of latitude, from British Columbia on the controlling prices was abandoned by the north to Mexico on the south, and through government authorities, and now they more than twenty degrees of longitude, come into market with the people upon from the eastern declivities of the Rocky terms of fair competition. We might Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. It in allude to numerous other instances in cludes two States, California and Oregon; which State, corporation and Confederate four entire Territories, Utah, Nevada, authorities, have attempted to regulate New Mexico, and Washington; and parts and control the prices of articles of conof three other Territories, Colorado, No- sumption, but the same inevitable failure brasks, and Dakota. It forms an area of has attended them all, and the evil been

other valuable minerals. Its product of moment's reflection. Nine tenths of the gold and affect during the current year people have it staken the cause of high will not probably fall very much, if at prices. They seem to think it is some all, short of \$100,000,000; and it must arbitrary and train of charges long continue gradually yet rapidly to fixed by a merciless at of speculators increase. If this product be subjected and extersione were not for the to a reasonable seignorage, as suggested speculators, say they processor everything by some, or if, as suggested by others, would rule low here here was a the mineral lands be subdivided and sold greater mistake the other hey put in convenient parcels, with proper resers the cart before he large. They might vations in favor of the miners now in no- just as well de source the ridiculous procupation of particular localities, a very position that volume draw the carrion for it is a demonstrable fact the lowere it obtained from this region without hard- not for the high price there and decu- speculation! Make some twenty cents a pound, and there will not be anoth-And there are other mines than those er barrel brought Is begin a daring the of gold or aliver, or copper or iron, is the war, and never another speculater engagwide territory which includes the public ed in the trad. The public of salt at lands by the United States. Every acre five dollars per and another speuople will a price o When the experimenter thus offered to Fix the price of shore at these or five (adustry shall be understood by the dollars, and not a many will be work to a like as of Europe, it cannot be made. Fix the share would at five doldoubles, that great numbers will seek lars per cord and all the soil. Recents per AR REVENCE

seen and unseen, to its wealth, its intel-ligence, and its power. It is difficult to These truths are so self-evident, that it seems astonishing they should fail to secure the sanction of the least observant. and thoughtless amongst us. No man speculates for the mere pleasure of the thing. He speculites to make money, and he will speculate on those things of which he can make the most money. This is human nature and common sense. It has been so from the beginning of commerce, and will be so to the end of time, in peace and in war.

A Graphic Picture of a Southern Empire.

The London Daily News draws this picture of the character of the South and the probable consequences which would

As far as England is concerned, we

may judge from the past. Many people say, in excuse for their state of mind about the war, that they detest the Americans. Very well; and what does this mean? It means an association of ideas made up of troubles about search of slavers at sea, and brag about the Monros doctrine, and threats of Canada, and slanders about our cruises in the Gulf, and outrage on San Juan, and the bullying of the Gen. Harneys, and the sharp practice of cabinets at Washington, and aggressions apon our seamen in port, and universal rudeness to our representatives in the States, and to our Government through American representatives in England. All this, with impressions of filibustering, threats about Coba, an unrepressed clandestine slave trade, lynch law, marauding in Kansas, brag about liberty, together with tar and feathers, cowhiding, slave markets, human stockbreeding, and all the rest of it-these impressions combine to make up the sentiment expressed by the avowal, "I de-test the Americans." But for every element of this impression Confederate society is answerable. It was the South reigning at Washington, the South importing negroes, the South coveting Cuba and Canada, the South sending Walker and Lopez into the territory of an ally te stir up insurrection, the South sending General Harney to San Juan, the South getting up the Monroe doctrine, the South lynching clergymen, and burning alive travelera suspected of disapproving slavery-the South as universal aggressor, bully, braggart, traitor, mischief-maker, and thorough bore-that society was getwith pride and revenge, could actually

The Dred Scott decision would be actively enforced, and the whole territory of the Union made slave soil. The popular vote would be overruled, or practically precluded, as hitherto in the South; and rights of education, of free speech, and a free press, would be extinguished. Labor being discredited by the extension. of slavery, the pauperism and degrada tion of the free workers of the North would corrupt society to its South would spread beyond the present dividing line, and the morals of the whole nation would be in danger of becoming like those of the slave States, which are grosser than can be conceived of in any other part of Christendom. Every other nation would be perpetually on the verge of war, or engaged in it, because the slave power cannot abstain from agarts of peace. We should see a retrograde period arrive more disastrous to civilization than the advent of the first Napoleon. We should see a buccaneering nation turning the progress of political liberty into a mockery, destroying the freedom of the seas, and the security of territory, and the prosperity of labor. We should see the natural laws of industry tampered with, civilization burned back, a canting paganism set up in the name of Christianity, and the Old World infested with the piracies of the New.

It is stated that the Viceroy of Egypt has ordred one-quarter of the cultivated land of Egypt to be sown with cotton. If the requirement is carried out, as doubtless it will be, the next year's crop will be two-thirds greater than any that has been raised there heretofore. The Valley of the Nile is destined to become one of the greatest cotton raising regions in the world. No where else does it grow so luxuriantly. The plant shoots out to an enormous size. An Egyptain cotton field gives one rather the idea of a small forest-so rank and lusty is the production. The article has been hitherto regarded as inferior, but no doubt a more scientific cultivation will greatly improve the quality.

Prices must be pretty nearly equal in the Federal and Rebel States. A hog's head of bacon coats as much in Charleston, as a hogs head of bacon costs in New York.

Or Lt. Gen. E. Kirby Smith left this city for Marfreesbore on yesterday. He has been detained here for some time by come, In Mi-health. His Army corps is with Gen. d you will Bragg, having crossed the mountains by